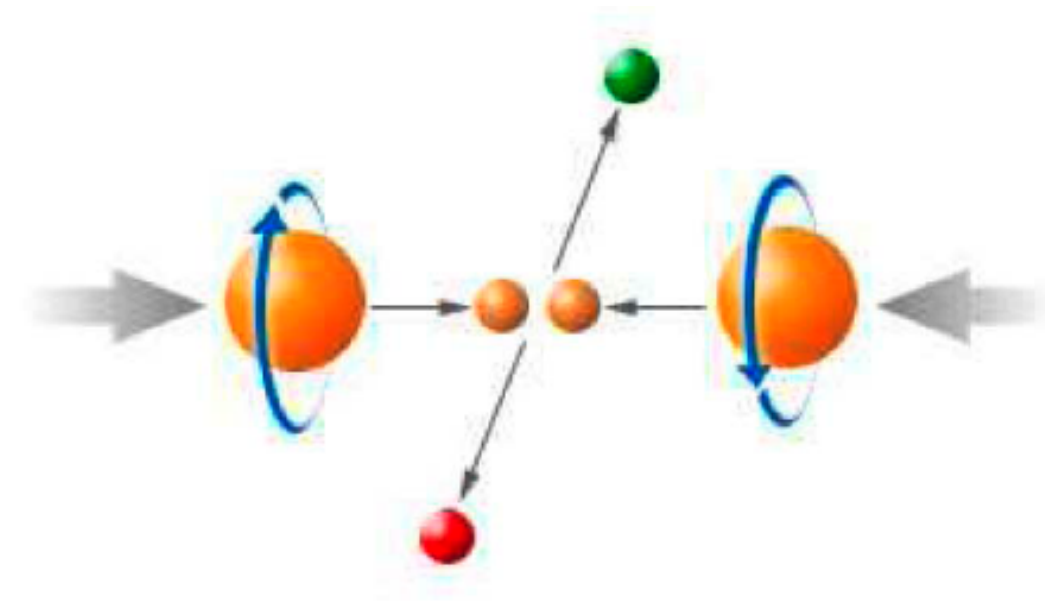


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## First Observations at PHENIX of $W$ Production from Polarized $pp$ Collisions at RHIC

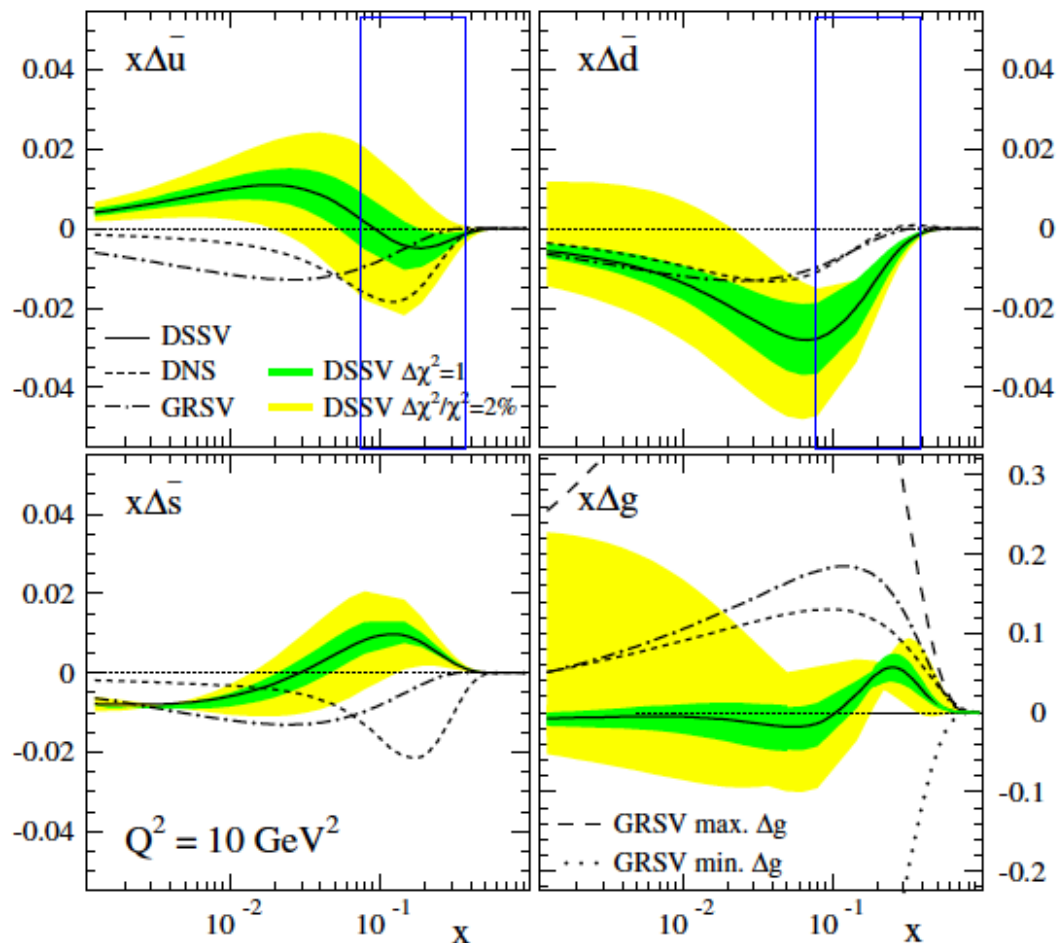
Dave Kawall, RIKEN-BNL Research Center and University of Massachusetts Amherst  
on behalf of the PHENIX Collaboration

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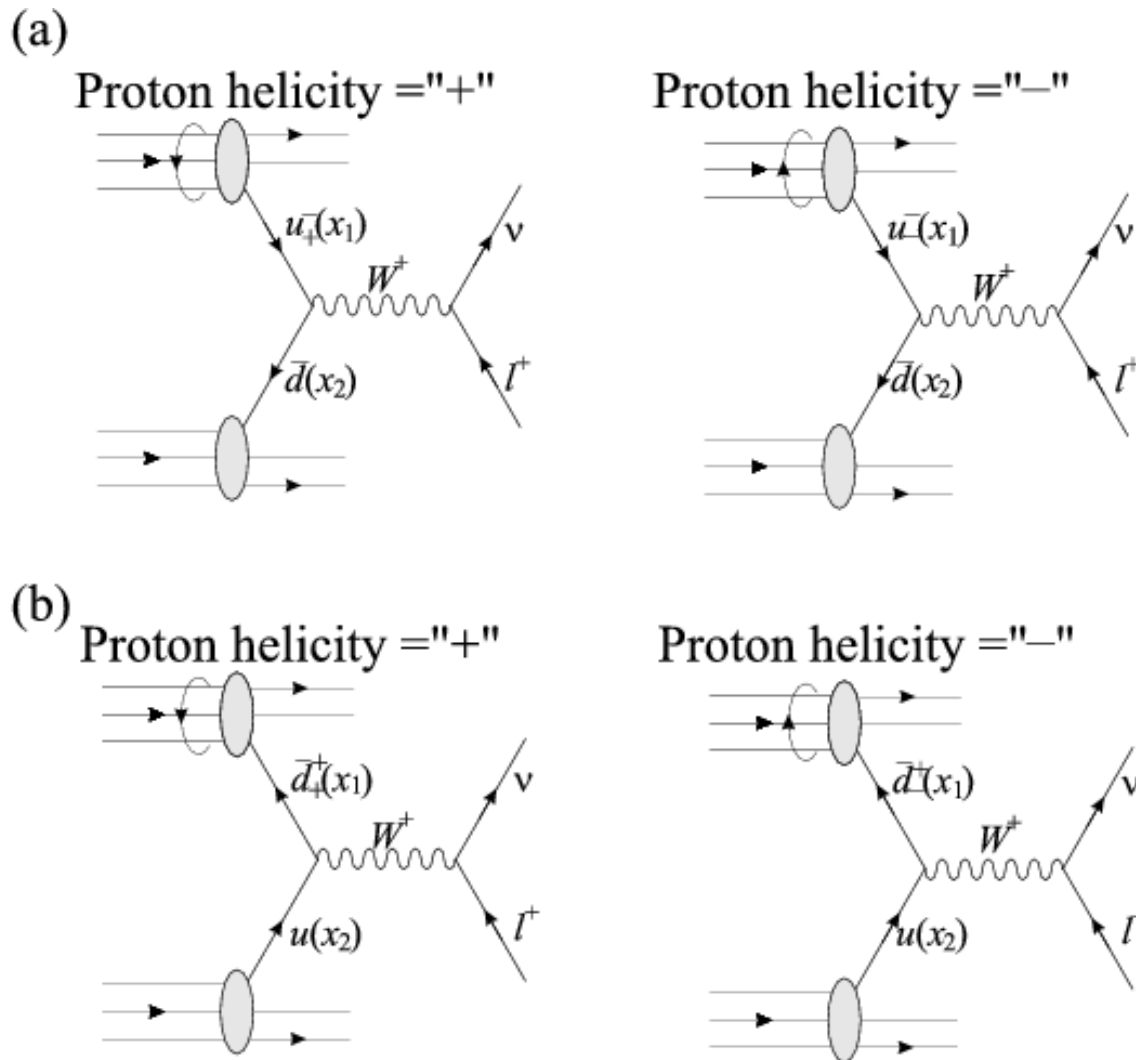
# Motivation for Spin Physics with $W$ s at RHIC

- Key measurement of spin program : **flavor separated, polarized PDFs**  $\Delta\bar{u}(x)$  and  $\Delta\bar{d}(x)$
- Semi-inclusive polarized DIS experiments (SMC, HERMES, COMPASS) have made such measurements
- STAR and PHENIX can do it exploiting maximal-parity violation in  $W$  production in polarized  $pp$  collisions
  - Measurements made at high scale ( $M_W^2 > 6000 \text{ GeV}^2$ )
  - No uncertainty from fragmentation (couplings of  $W$  well known), no higher twist effects



- Unpol. PDFs known to about 10%
- Theoretical uncertainties small (NLO+resummation)
- Robust extraction of  $\Delta\bar{u}(x)$  and  $\Delta\bar{d}(x)$
- Can also measure ratio  $\bar{u}(x)/\bar{d}(x)$

⇐ D. de Florian, R. Sassot, M. Stratmann, and W. Vogelsang, Phys. Rev. Lett. **101**, 072001 (2008)  
( At  $Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2$  )



- Sensitivity to polarized PDFs by taking difference in  $W$  production rates when incoming proton helicity changes sign

(a)  $u$  always left-handed :  $\Delta u$  probed in polarized proton

(b)  $\bar{d}$  always right-handed :  $\Delta \bar{d}$  probed in polarized proton

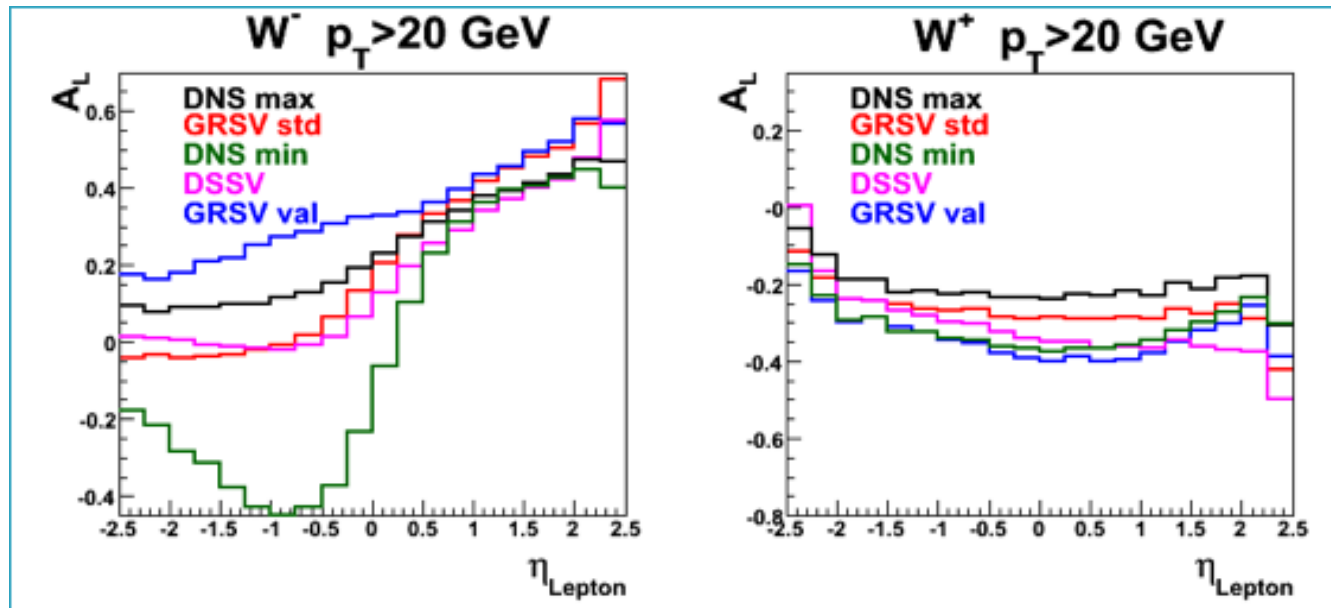
- For  $W^-$ ,  $\Delta \bar{u}(x)$  and  $\Delta d(x)$  probed

(From Bunce *et al.* Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. **50** 525 (2000)).

Central arm measurement  $pp \rightarrow W \rightarrow e$  probes PDFs at :

$$\langle x_{1,2} \rangle \approx \frac{M_w}{\sqrt{s}} \exp(\pm y_W) \approx 0.16$$

# Motivation for Spin Physics with $W$ s at RHIC



(From RHIC Spin Plan 2008)

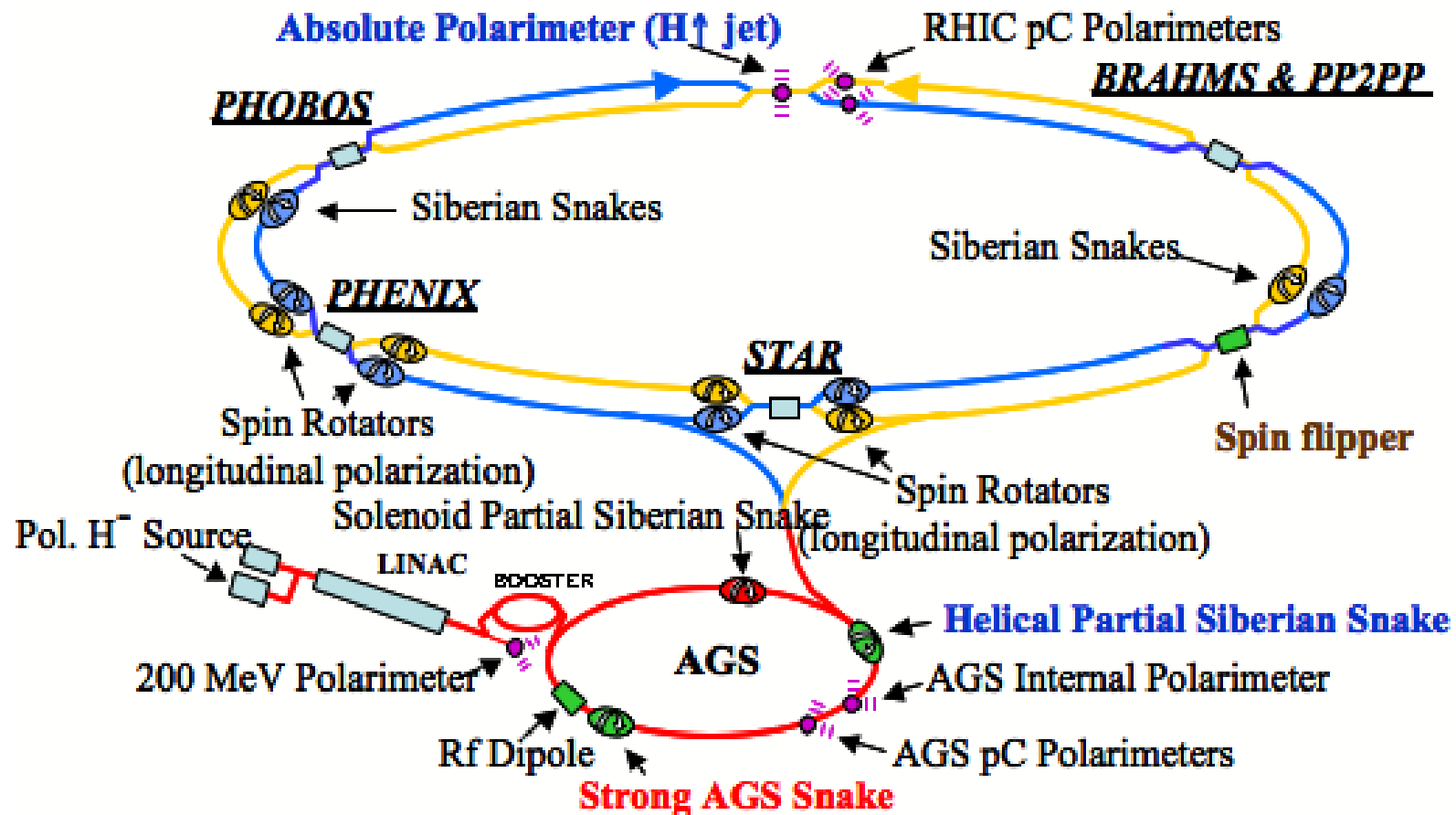
- $W^-$  :  $A_L \propto \Delta\bar{u}(x_1)d(x_2)(1 - \cos\hat{\theta})^2 - \Delta d(x_1)\bar{d}(x_2)(1 + \cos\hat{\theta})^2$
- $W^+$  :  $A_L \propto \Delta\bar{d}(x_1)u(x_2)(1 + \cos\hat{\theta})^2 - \Delta u(x_1)\bar{d}(x_2)(1 - \cos\hat{\theta})^2$
- For  $W^+$ ,  $-0.35 < \eta_e < 0.35$ , measure combination of  $\Delta\bar{d}$  and  $\Delta u$
- For  $W^-$ ,  $-0.35 < \eta_e < 0.35$ , measure combination of  $\Delta\bar{u}$  and  $\Delta d$
- $y_W$  can not be determined unambiguously from  $y_e^{lab}$  at mid-rapidity :

$$y_e^{lab} = \hat{y}_e + y_W, \text{ where } \hat{y}_e = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left[ \frac{1 + \cos\hat{\theta}}{1 - \cos\hat{\theta}} \right], \quad p_T^e \approx \frac{M_W}{2} \sin\hat{\theta} = \frac{M_W}{2} \sin(\pi - \hat{\theta})$$

- Irreducible uncertainty in sign,  $P_T^W \neq 0$  either, extraction of  $\Delta\bar{u}(x)$ ,  $\Delta\bar{d}(x)$  not trivial

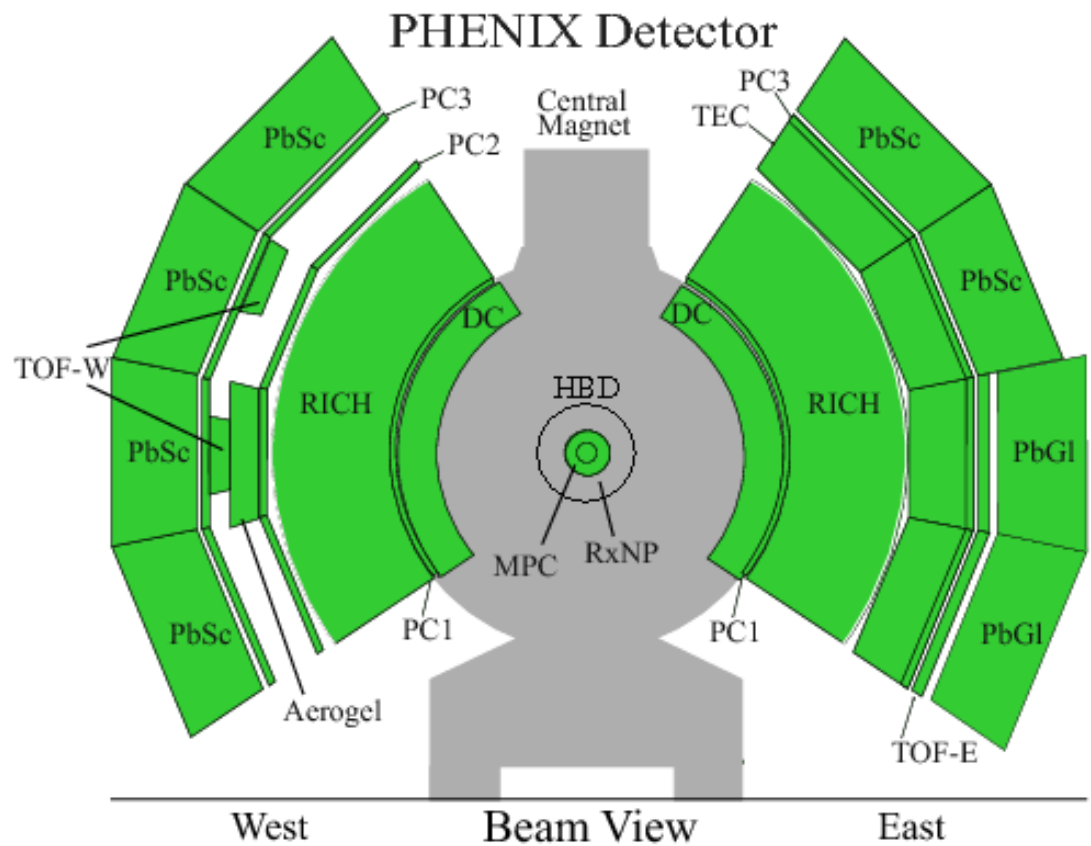
# RHIC : World's Only Polarized Proton Collider

- Run 09 : Longitudinally polarized  $pp$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 500$  GeV/c (Mar.17-Apr.13, 2009)
- Peak Luminosity in 2009 :  $\mathcal{L} = 6 \times 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  ( $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Design}} = 2 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ )
- Average Polarization :  $\langle P \rangle = 0.39 \pm 0.04$  (measured with C CNI polarimeter, calibrated with H jet)
- Integrated Luminosity for this analysis :  $\int \mathcal{L} dt \approx 17.2 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

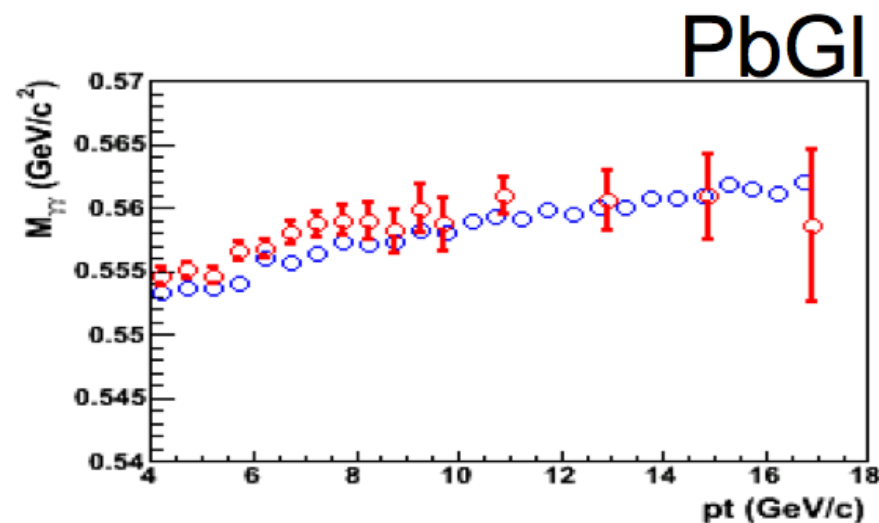


- Up to 120 bunches in each ring, crossing every 106 ns, helicity of pairs  $++$ ,  $+-$ ,  $-+$ ,  $--$  alternates rapidly

# PHENIX Central Arm Spectrometers



- Electromagnetic calorimeter (EMCal) finely segmented :  
 $\Delta\phi \times \Delta\eta \approx 0.01 \times 0.01$
- Calibrated with  $M_{\gamma\gamma}$  of  $\pi^0$  at high  $p_T$

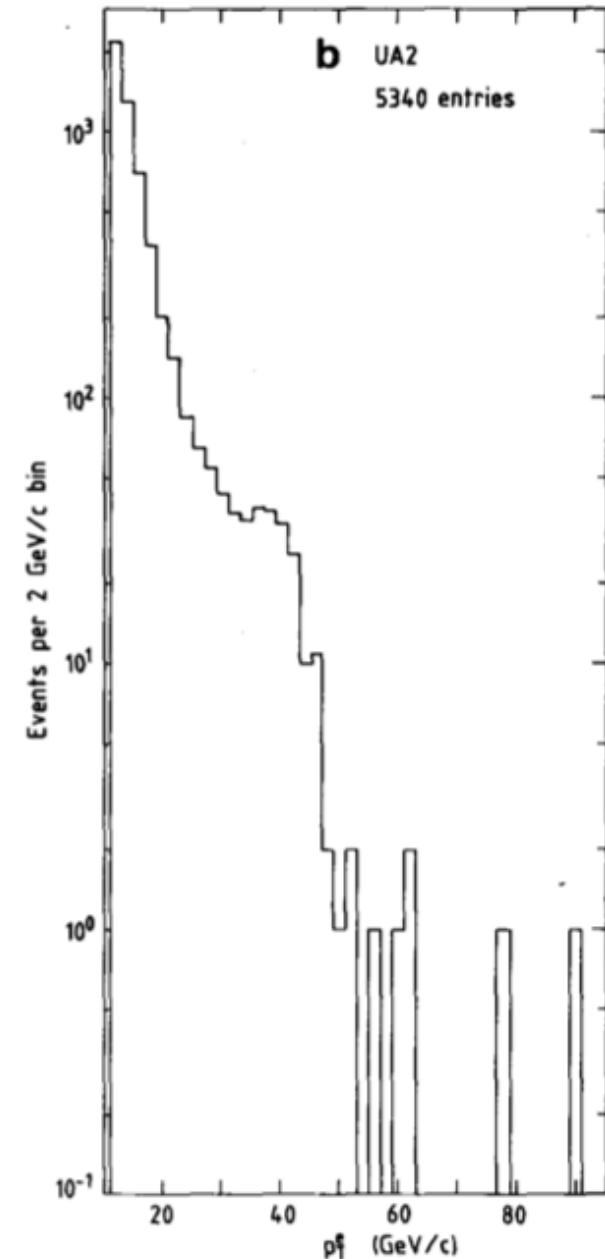


⇒ Focus on  $\vec{p}p \Rightarrow W^\pm + X \Rightarrow e^\pm + X'$

- Detect high  $E$   $e^\pm$  in central arms of PHENIX
- Acceptance of each arm : rapidity  $|\eta| < 0.35$   
 $(70 < \theta < 110)$ ,  $\Delta\phi = \pi/2$
- Vertex cut :  $|z| < 30$  cm

- Tracking : Charged tracks measured in Drift Chamber (DC) and Pad Chamber(PC1)
- $\int \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l} = 0.78$  Tesla-meters

- Can't identify  $W \Rightarrow e + \nu_e$  definitively on event-by-event basis
- Like UA1 and UA2 : looking for excess of events above background :  
(R. Ansari *et al.* (UA2 Collaboration), Phys. Lett. B186, 440 (1987))

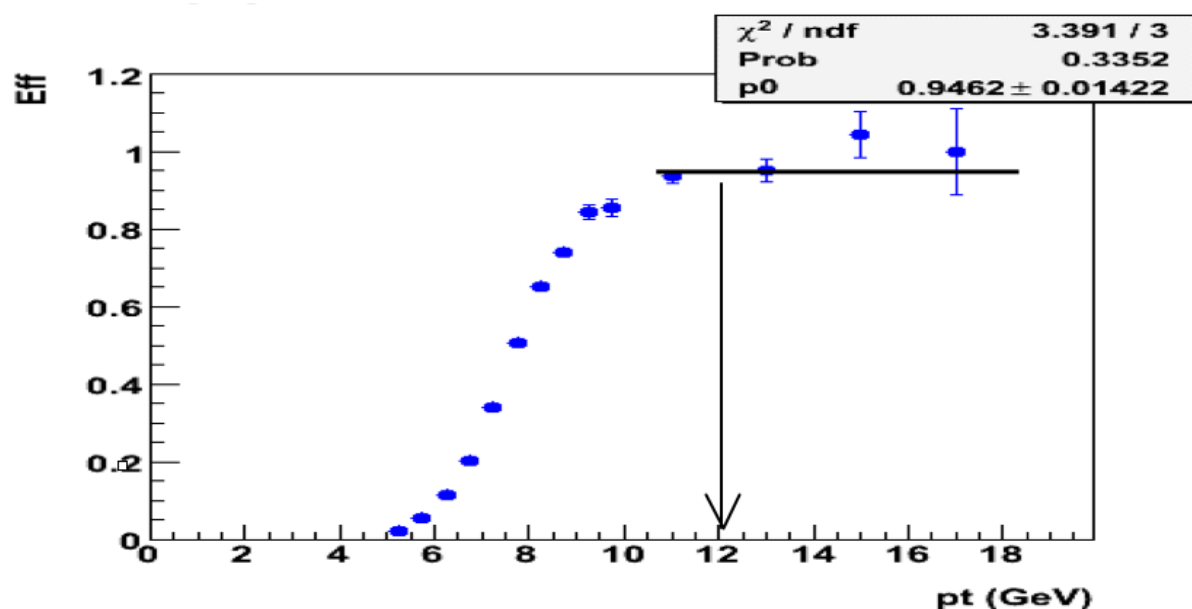


Find the  $W$ s

- Can't identify  $W \Rightarrow e + \nu_e$  definitively on event-by-event basis : rely on excess of events over background
- Reducible Backgrounds : Collision-independent
  - Cosmic rays
  - Beam related backgrounds (fragments, halo, scattering upstream)
  - Timing cuts reduce by more than factor of 5
- Backgrounds : Collision-dependent
  - $\pi^0$ ,  $\eta \Rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ , or direct- $\gamma$  : conversion  $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$  yields cluster + matching track
  - $h^\pm$ +hadronic shower in EMCal : cluster + matching track
  - $\pi^0$  or direct- $\gamma$  with accidentally matching track from other fragments
- Irreducible Backgrounds
  - Irreducible in the sense they pass our cuts (high energy cluster+matching track)
  - Charm, bottom  $\Rightarrow e^\pm$ +anything
  - Other  $W$  decays :  $W \Rightarrow \tau + \nu_\tau \Rightarrow e\nu_e\nu_\tau\bar{\nu}_\tau$ , detect  $e$
  - $Z/\gamma^* \Rightarrow e^+ + e^-$ , detect one  $e$ , other outside acceptance
  - $Z \Rightarrow e^+ + e^-$  rate significant compared to  $W^- \Rightarrow e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$
  - $Z$  production comes with a small parity-violating asymmetry

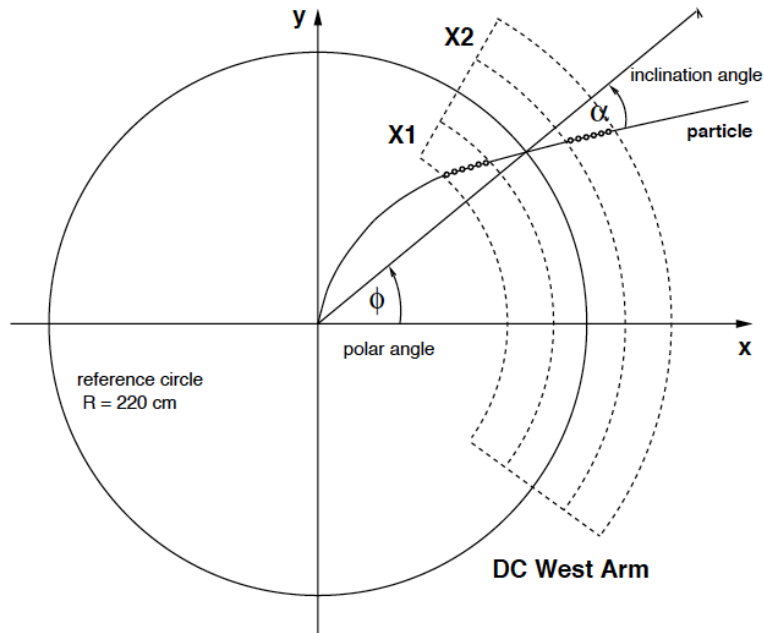


- Trigger : EMCal 4x4b tower sum
  - Nominal threshold 7.5 GeV
  - Fully efficient above 12 GeV
  - No vertex requirement
- For high energy cluster in trigger module : look for matching track in DC and PC1
- Extrapolate track back :  
    apply vertex cut  $|z| \leq 30$  cm
- Peak collision rate  $\geq 2.5$  MHz
- Crossing rate  $\approx 10$  MHz
- ⇒ Significant prob. of  $\geq 1$  collision/crossing
  - High collision rate : Pileup in calorimeter and tracking detectors
- Timing cut based on event time in EMCal :  $-10 \text{ ns} < T_{\text{event}} < 20 \text{ ns}$ ; helps removes background from pileup and cosmics

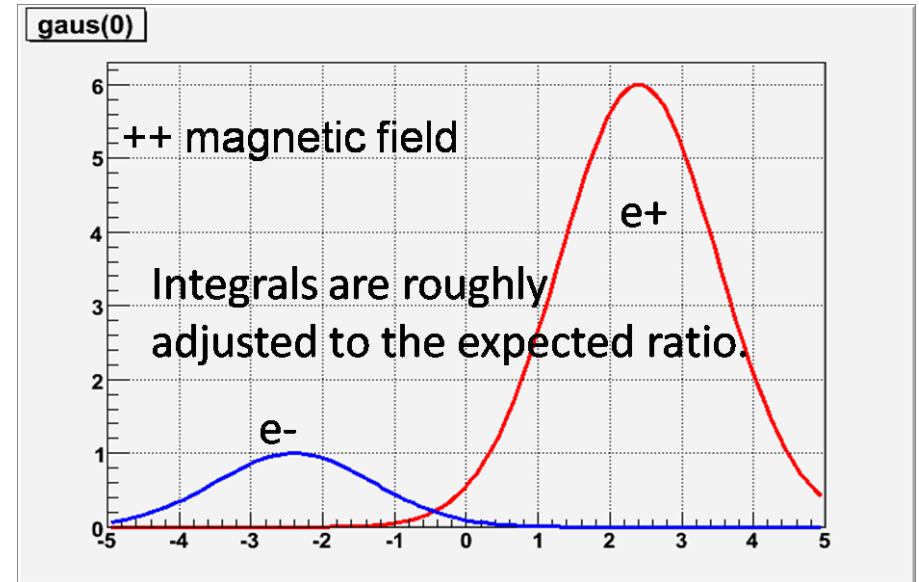


## Charge Separation : $e^+$ or $e^-$ ?

- Must distinguish  $W^+ \Rightarrow e^+ + \nu_e$  from  $W^- \Rightarrow e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$
- Momentum and charge determined in DC

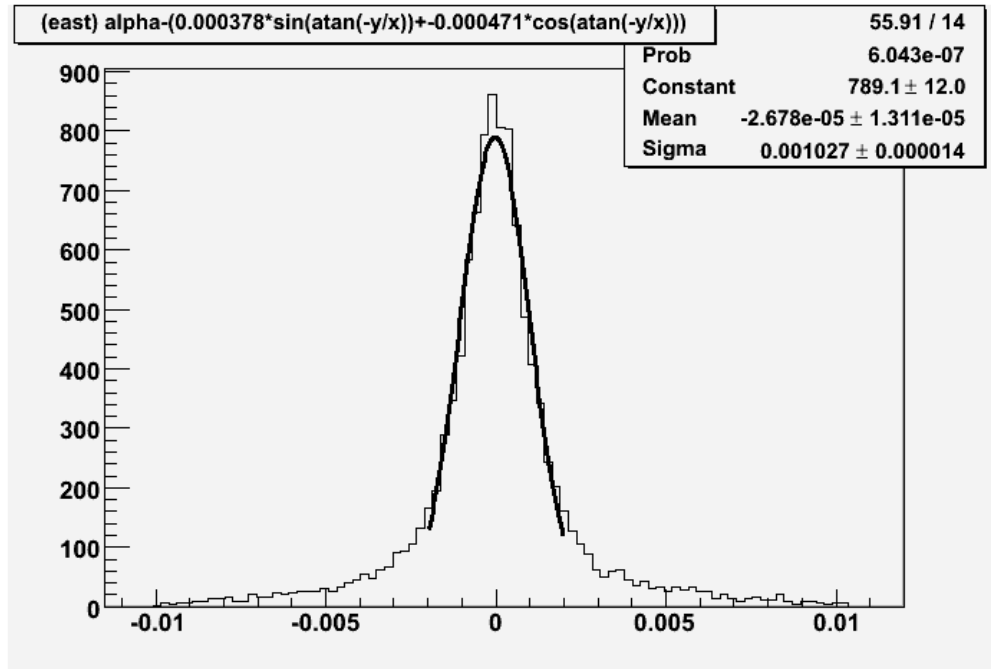


- Angle at DC wrt infinite momentum track :  
 $\alpha \approx 100 \text{ mrad} / q \times P[\text{GeV}/c]$
- 40 GeV/c track  $\Rightarrow \alpha \approx 2.5 \text{ mrad}$ ,  
 $\delta\alpha \approx 1.1 \text{ mrad}$

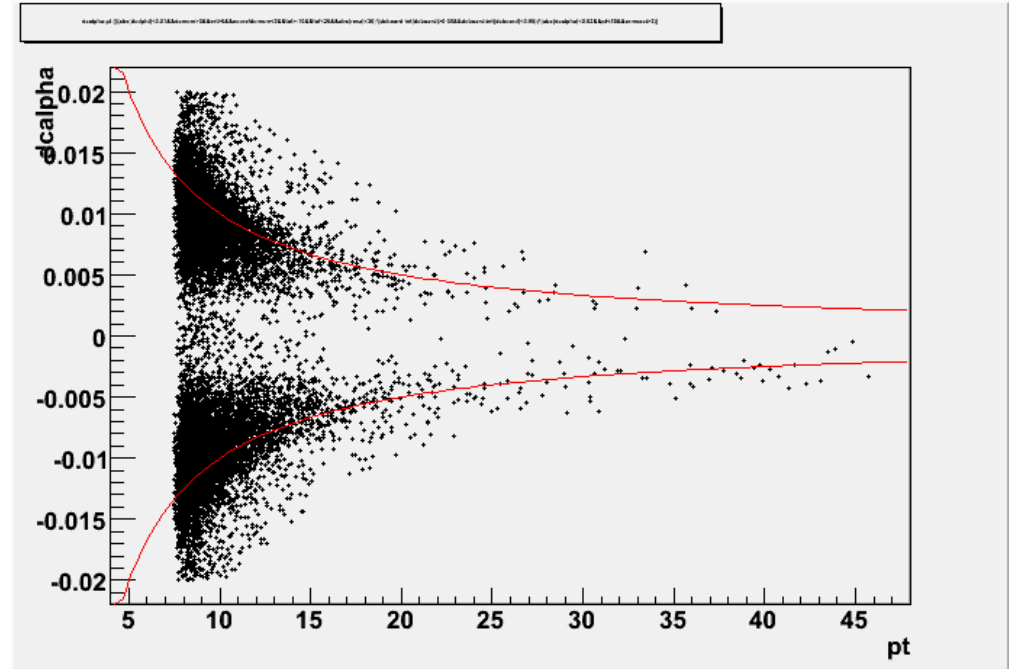


- Acceptance cuts on DC; remove tracks too close to wires to resolve L/R ambiguities (15%)  
 $\Rightarrow$  Charge sign determined with high confidence
- Momentum resolution  $\delta\alpha/\alpha \approx \delta p/p$
- At 40 GeV/c,  $\delta p \approx 40\% \times p$
- Poor momentum resolution : only loose cuts on  $E/p$  possible

- 17 zero  $\vec{B}$  runs were taken : all tracks nominally have bend angle  $\alpha = 0$
- Beam shifts in  $(x, y)$  affect determination of  $\alpha$ 
  - Use  $\Delta\alpha$  to measure offset of beam wrt DC
- Correction to  $\alpha$  from motion of beam center is applied ( beam shifts  $\pm 300 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Note that beam  $\sigma_x, \sigma_y$  are  $\approx 200 \mu\text{m}$



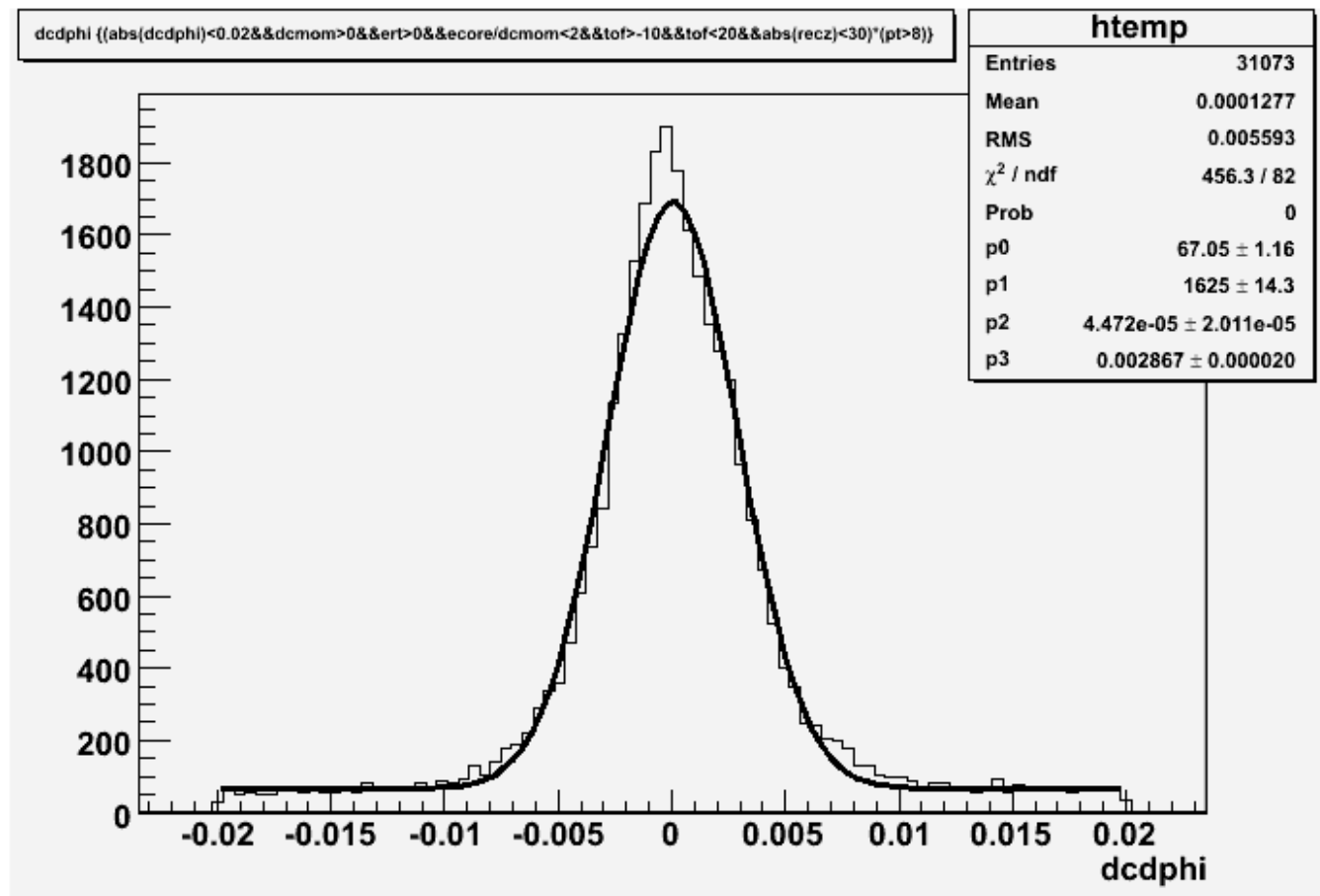
Zero-field run showing  $\delta\alpha$  of tracks



Track bend angle  $\alpha$  of DC versus  $p_T^{\text{EMCal}}$

- $\delta\alpha \approx 1.1 \text{ mrad} \Rightarrow$  charge separation is robust ( $\lesssim 2\%$  of  $e^+$  contamination in  $e^-$ )

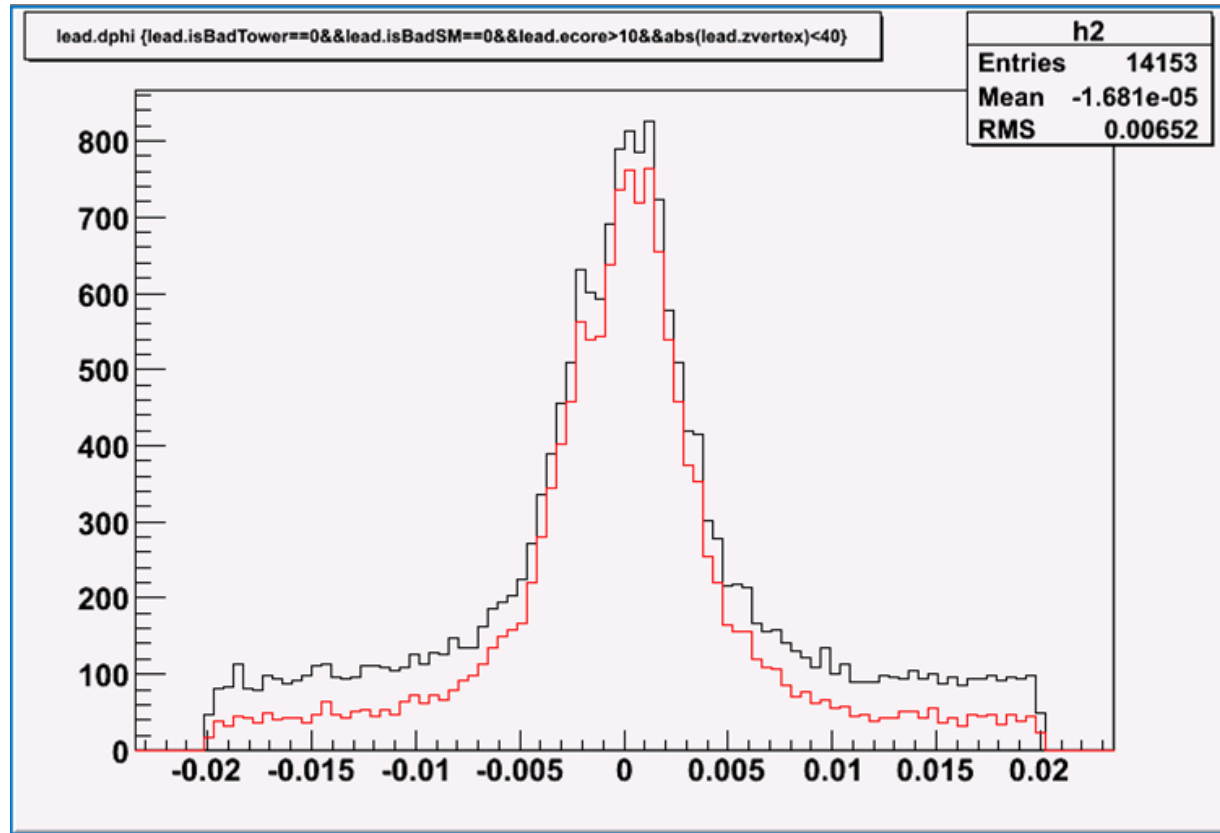
# Matching of EMCal Clusters with Track



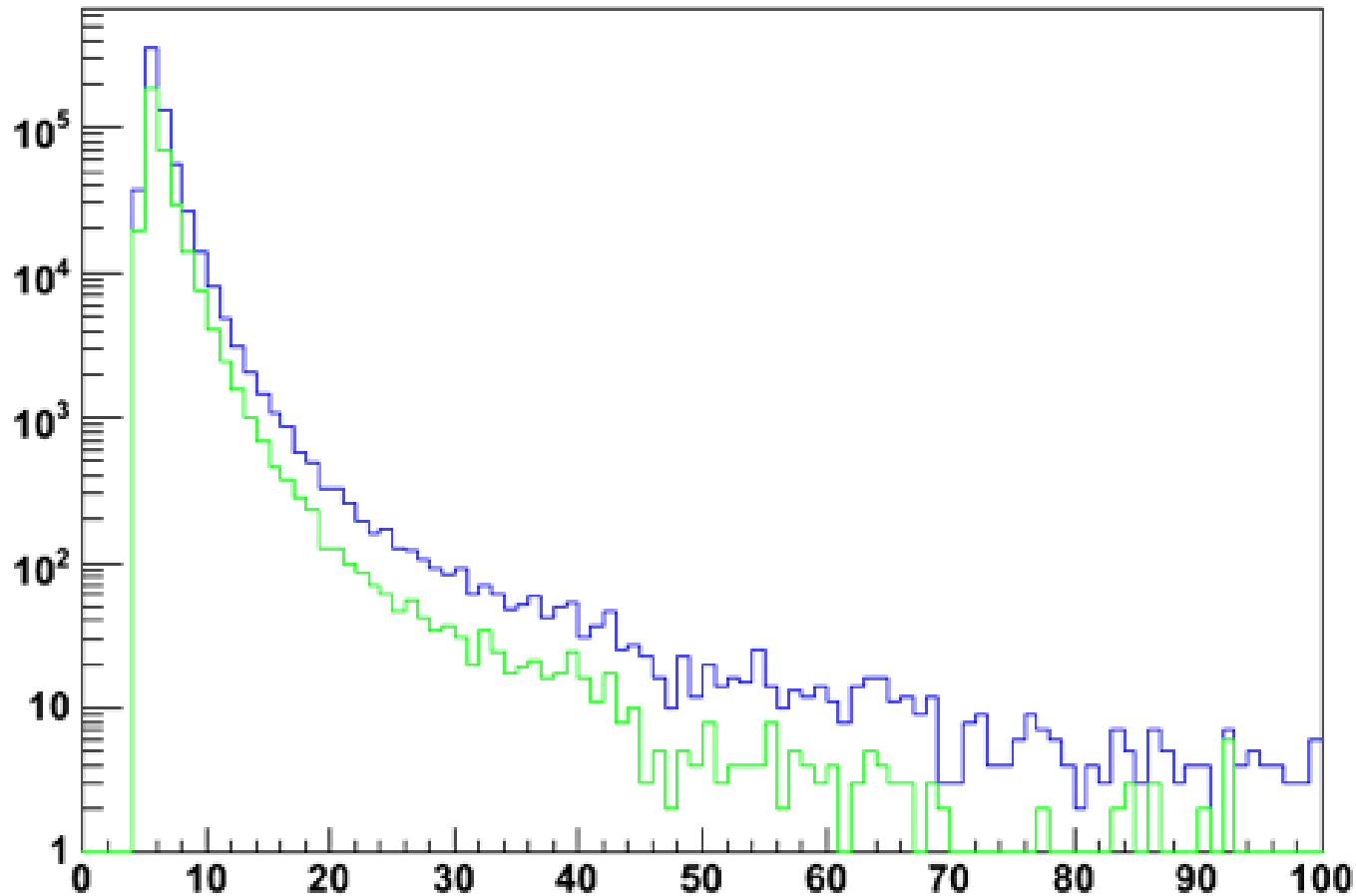
- $\Delta\phi$  between EMCal cluster and track extrapolated from DC and PC1
- Keep candidates with  $|\Delta\phi| < 0.01$  radians (no match required in  $\Delta z$  with BBC)
- Contribution from accidental track-cluster matches extracted from tails
- Accidental match fraction consistent with PYTHIA+PISA simulation

## Matching of EMCal Clusters with Track with $E/p$ cut

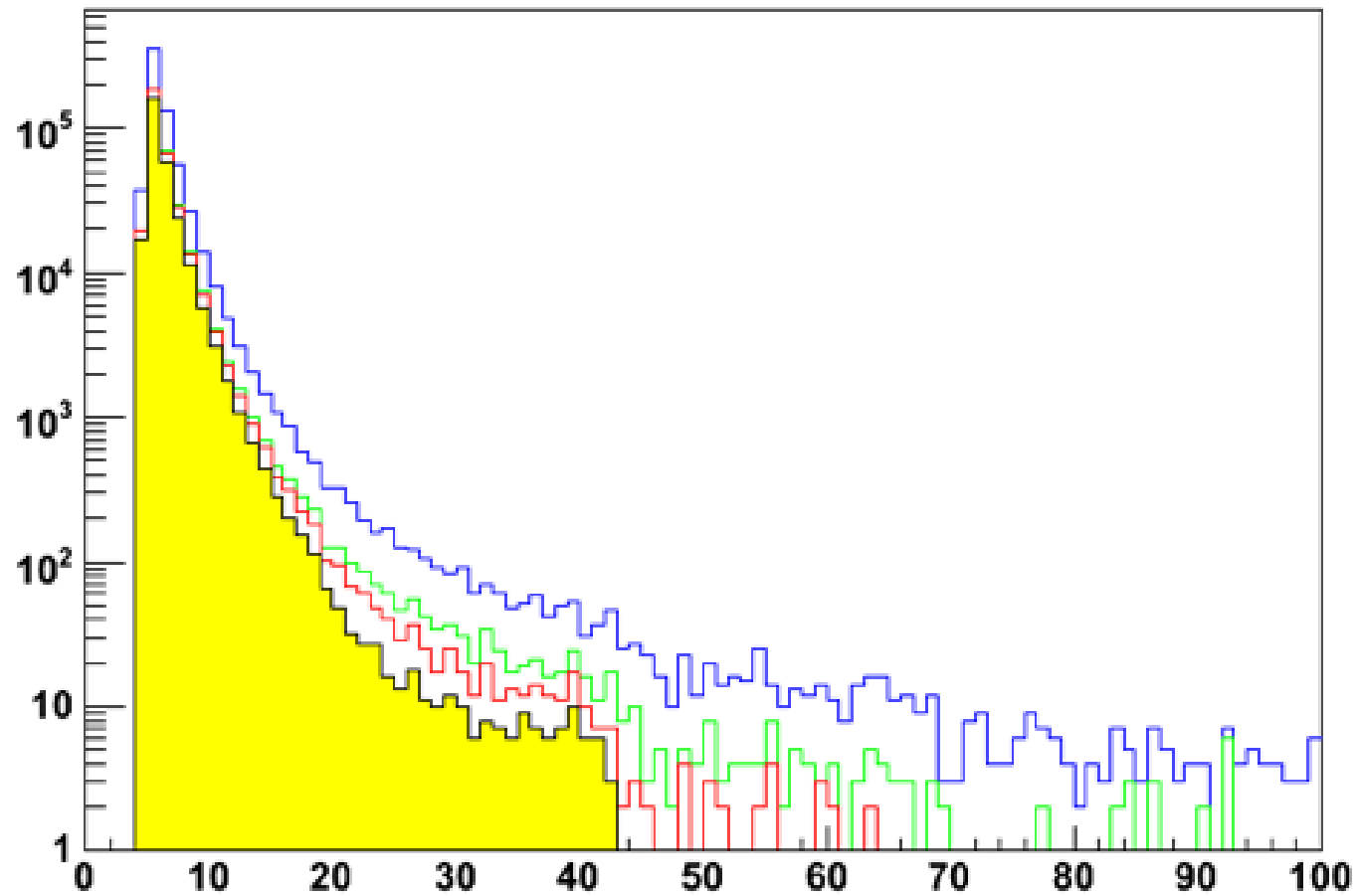
- Traditional  $e$  identification cuts not so useful at these high energies
  - RICH threshold of 4.7 GeV/c for  $\pi^\pm$  : requiring RICH won't eliminate high  $E$  hadrons
  - Shower shape cut normally gives  $\times 2$  hadron rejection at lower energy, not easy to estimate at high  $E$
  - Best cut left is  $E/p$  - but loose to keep signal, reflect fact that  $p$  resolution is poor



- $\Delta\phi$  [rads] between EMCal cluster and track extrapolated from DC and PC1, for cluster  $> 10$  GeV
- Black curve : without  $E/p$  cut
- Red curve : with  $E/p < 3$  cut, significant reduction in accidental cluster-track matches

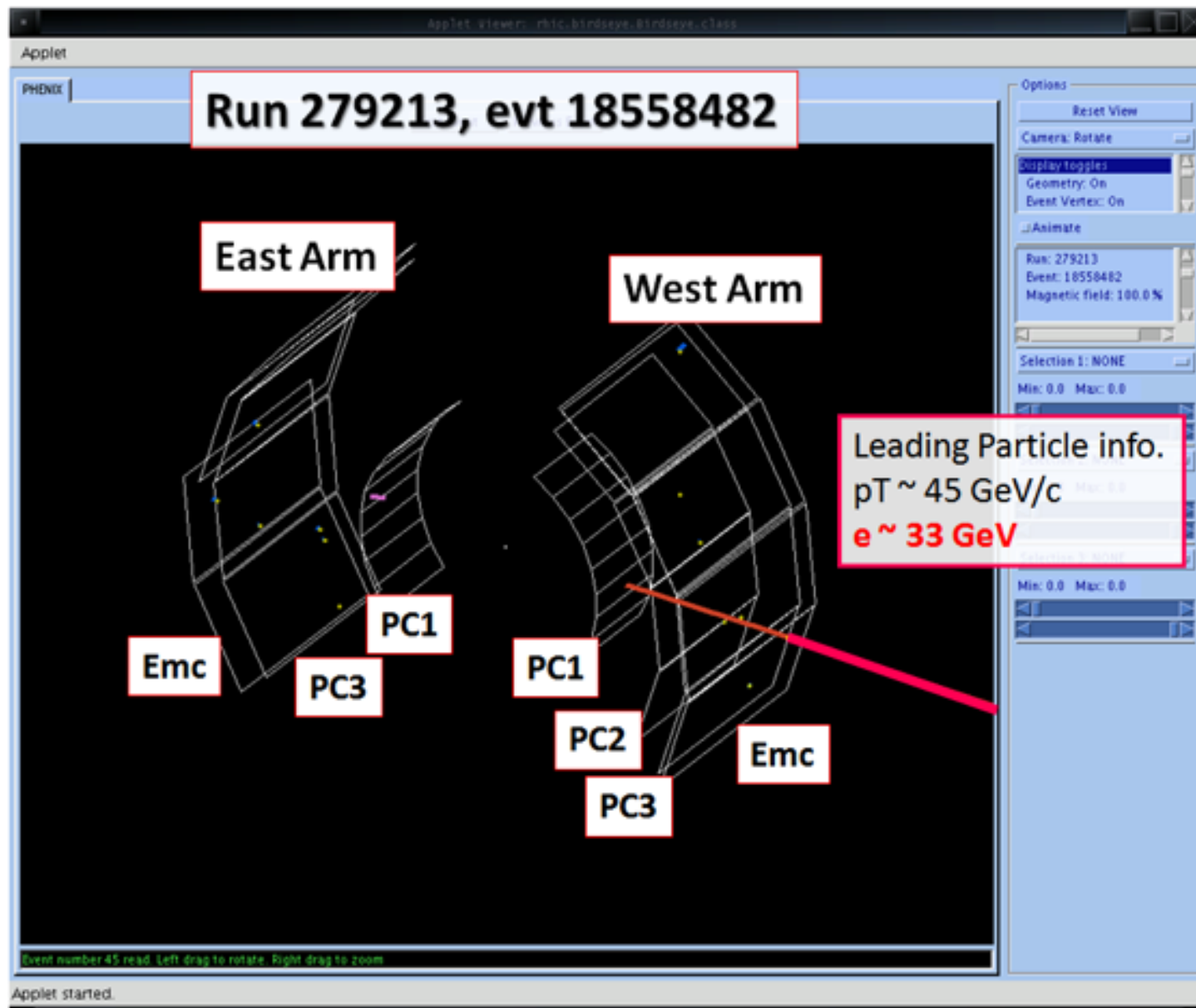


- EMCal clusters after fiducial cut, bad tower cut, versus energy
- Matching track in DC and PC1 found,  $|z| \leq 30$  cm



- EMCal clusters after fiducial cut, bad tower cut, versus energy
- Matching track in DC and PC1 found,  $|z| \leq 30$  cm
- Cut on event time :  $-10 \text{ ns} < T_{\text{Event}} < 20 \text{ ns}$ , reduces cosmes, pileup
- $E/p < 2$

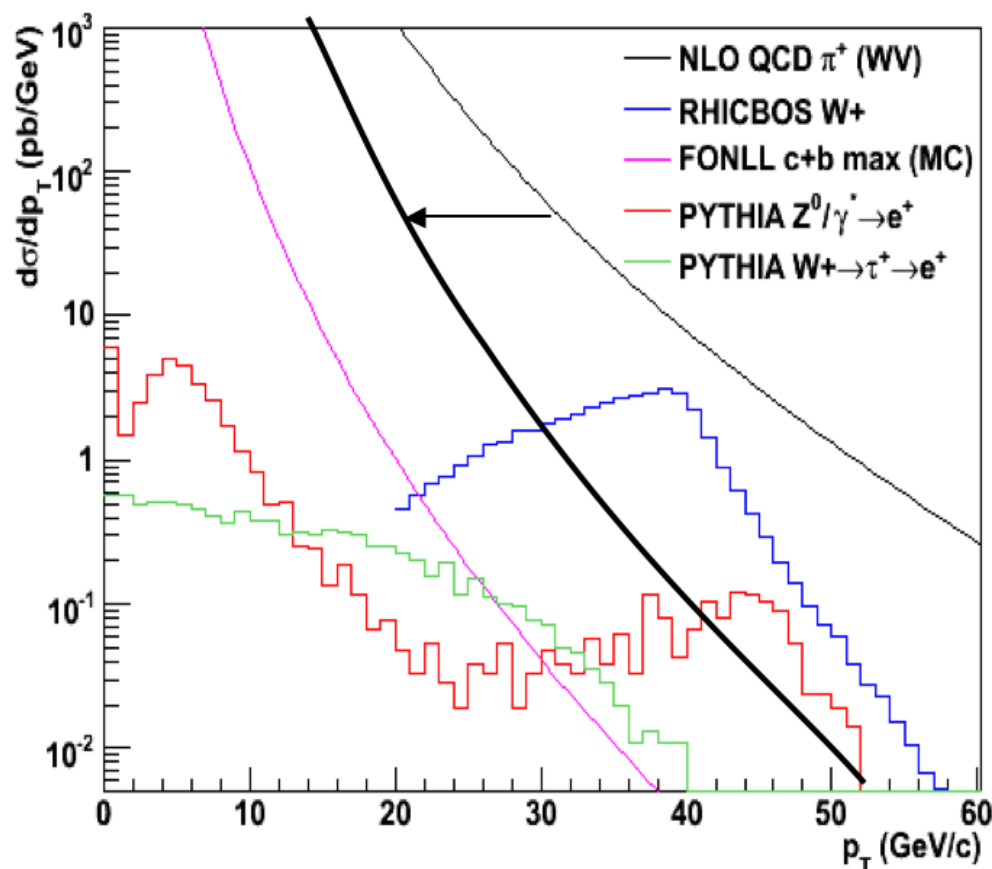
# $W$ Event in PHENIX Central Arms



- $W$  event in PHENIX, after many years !

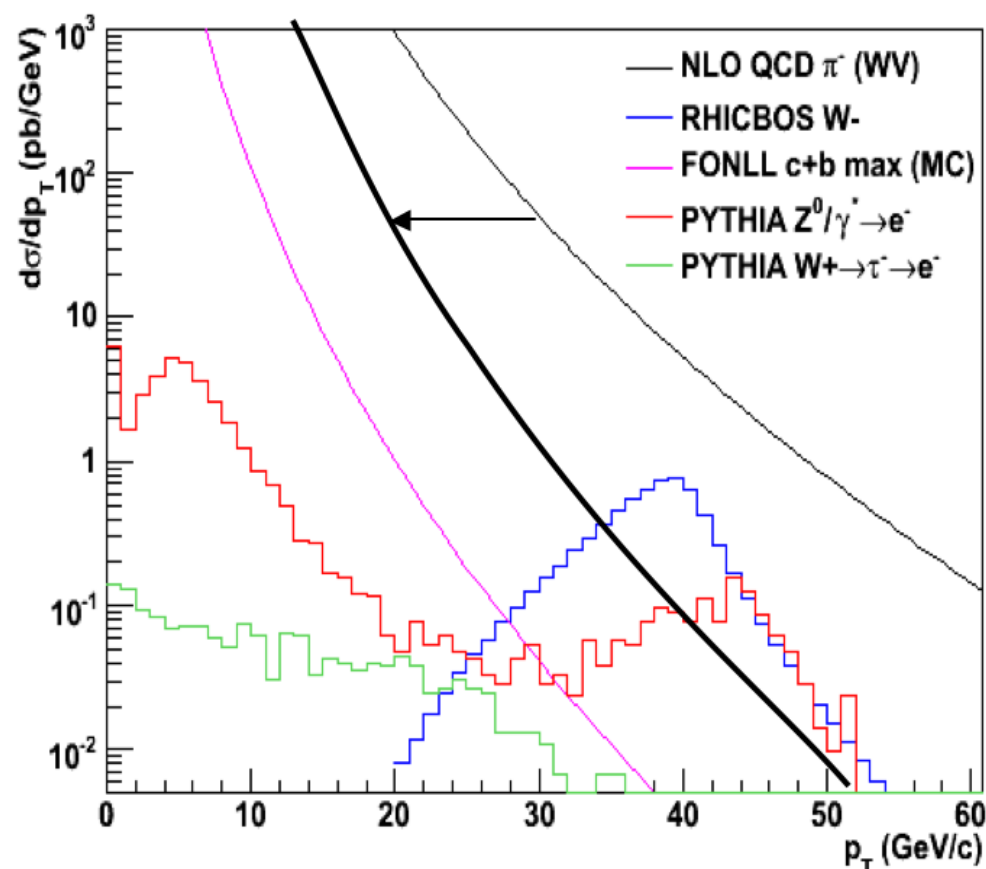


# Signal and Background Expectations



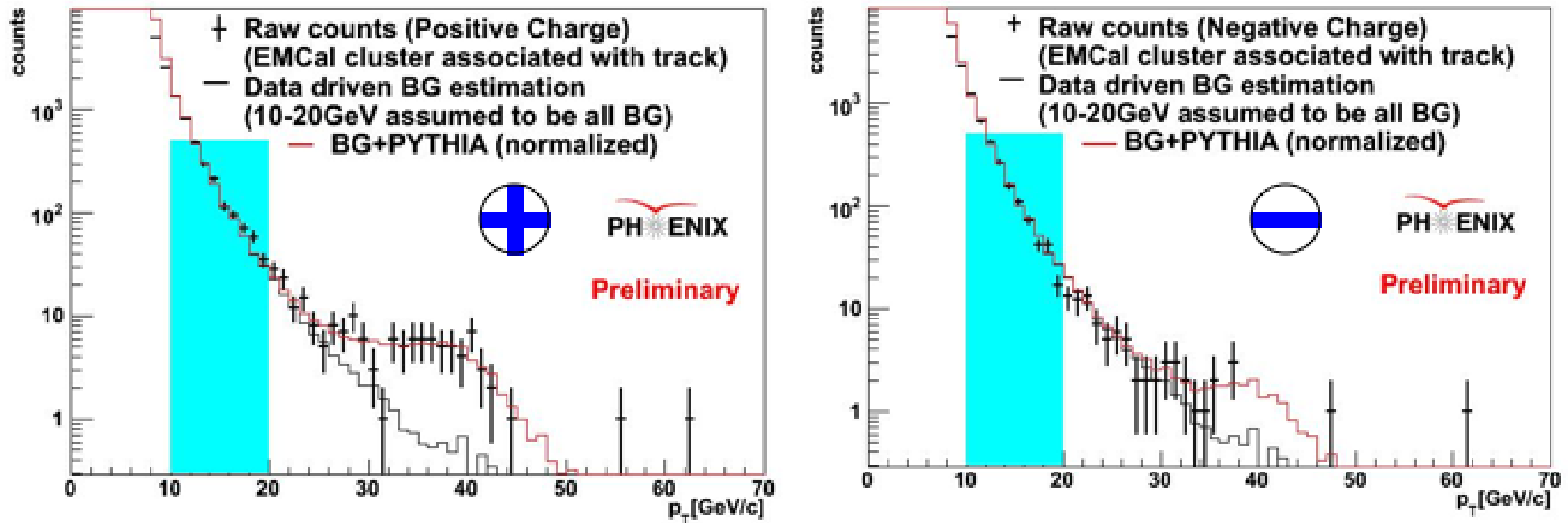
## Events with Positive Charged Track

- $W$  prediction from RHICBOS (P. Nadolsky and C.P. Yuan)
- QCD backgrounds high : rely on low photon conversion rate, low hadronic shower rate
- Charm+Bottom  $\rightarrow e$ +anything relatively small
- $W \Rightarrow \tau + \nu_\tau \Rightarrow e\nu_e\nu_\tau\bar{\nu}_\tau$ , high endpoint, but many body decay
- $Z$  significant background for  $W^-$  measurement,



## Events with Negative Charged Track

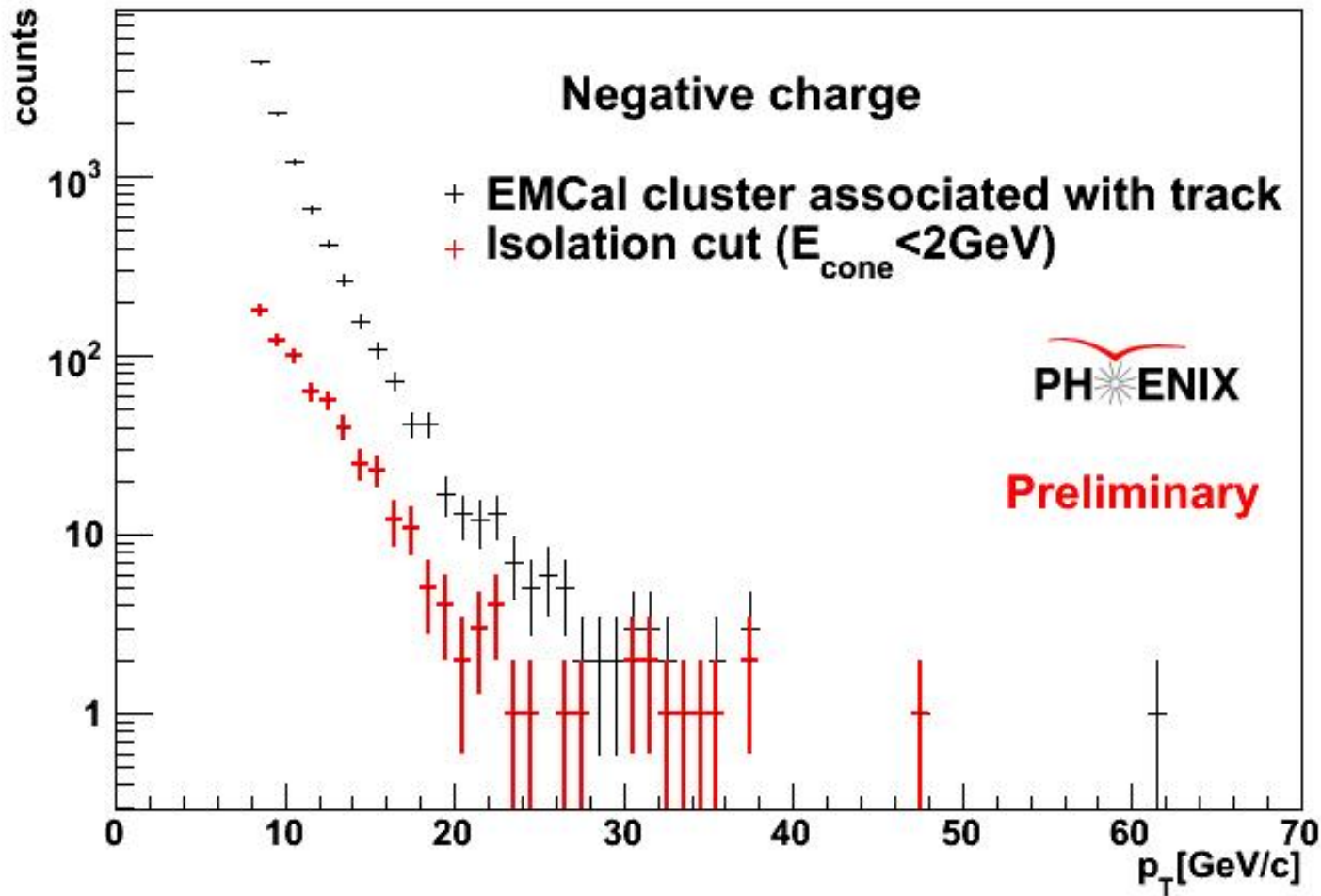
# Comparison of Data with Background Estimation



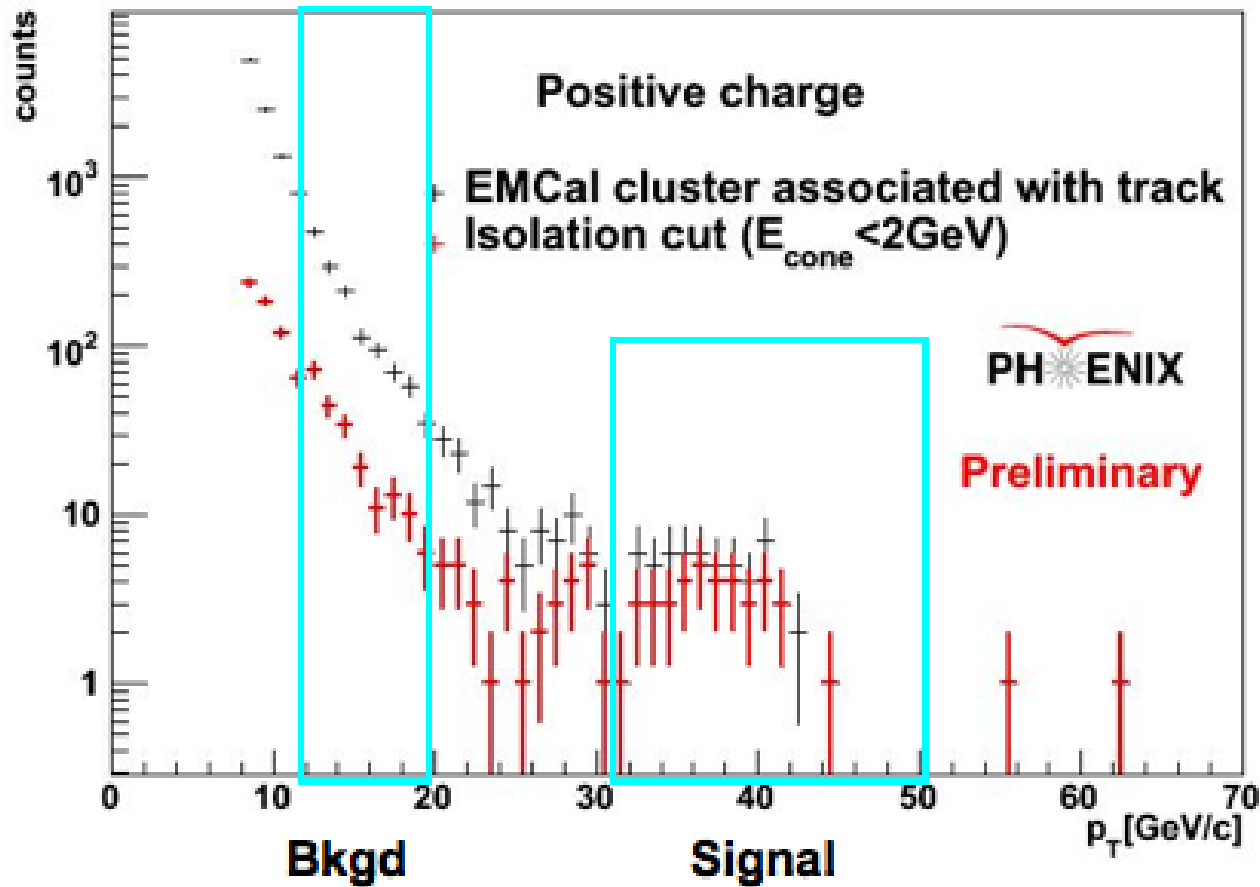
To determine background under signal region (30-50 GeV) :

- Take measured  $\pi^0 + \gamma$  spectrum  $\times$  conversion prob + accidental matching track  $\otimes$  acceptance
- Add charged hadrons (NLO)  $\otimes$  detector response (GEANT) +  $e^\pm$  from FONLL  $c/b$  decays
- Normalize  $h^\pm$  component so total background matches data in range 10-20 GeV
- Black histogram : background estimate; largest component from  $\pi^0 + \gamma$ ,  $h^\pm$  slightly less

- Best measurement of  $A_L^W$  requires different cuts than best measurement of  $\sigma(pp \Rightarrow W \Rightarrow e\nu)$
- For  $A_L^W$  want to increase purity of signal wrt background (which would otherwise dilute asymmetry)
- Spin-independence of cuts important, determining absolute efficiency of cut to high precision is not
- Use an isolation cut since physics predicts  $e$  candidates from  $W$  are isolated :
  - Require (sum of EMCal energy for neutral particle) + (sum of momentum) overlapping cone about  $e$  candidate of  $0.5 \text{ rads} < 2 \text{ GeV}$
  - (minimum  $E > 0.15 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $0.2 < p_T < 15 \text{ GeV}/c$ , latter reduces fake tracks)
  - Cut on DC tracks  $|\alpha| < 1 \text{ mrad}$  to reduce charge mis-identification
- Net effect is to keep  $> 70\%$  of signal, reduce background approximately factor of 5



- Black points = before isolation cut
- Red points = after isolation cut
- Background reduced by factor of 5



- Black points = before isolation cut, Red points = after isolation cut
- Net effect is to keep  $> 70\%$  of signal, reduce background by  $\times 5$
- For asymmetry analysis, define Background Region (12-20 GeV/c)
- For asymmetry analysis, define Signal Region (30-50 GeV/c)

- Denoting positive beam helicity by  $+$  and negative by  $-$ ,  $A_L^W$  is defined :

$$A_L^W \equiv \frac{\sigma(\vec{p} p \Rightarrow W) - \sigma(\overleftarrow{p} p \Rightarrow W)}{\sigma(\vec{p} p \Rightarrow W) + \sigma(\overleftarrow{p} p \Rightarrow W)} \\ \approx \frac{1}{P} \frac{N^+(e)/\mathcal{L}^+ - N^-(e)/\mathcal{L}^-}{N^+(e)/\mathcal{L}^+ + N^-(e)/\mathcal{L}^-}$$

- Here  $N$  is the electron yield,  $\mathcal{L}$  is integrated luminosity,  $P$  is luminosity-weighted polarization
- Get one measurement treating “blue” beam as polarized, averaging over “yellow” beam
- Get second measurement treating yellow beam as polarized, averaging over blue beam
- Ideally we’d do this as function of  $\eta(e)$  but statistics are too limited
- Going from  $\eta(e)$  to  $\eta(W)$  from central arm measurements best done in global fit
- Asymmetry extracted using all helicity combinations with maximum-likelihood method

# Extracting the Parity-Violating Single Spin Asymmetry $A_L^W$

- Can extract asymmetry using all helicity combinations with maximum-likelihood method
- Denoting beam polarization by  $P$ , raw asymmetry by  $\epsilon$  so  $\epsilon = AP$  :

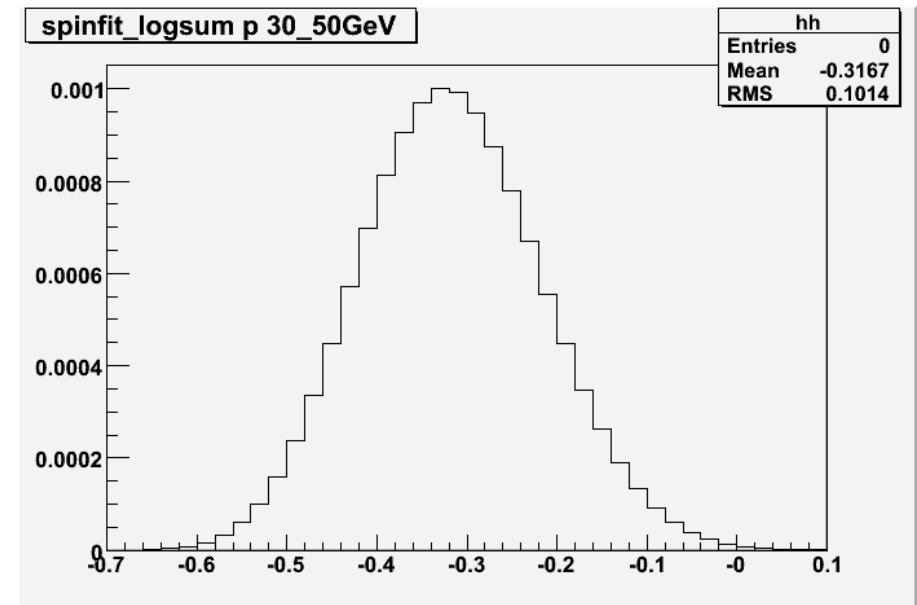
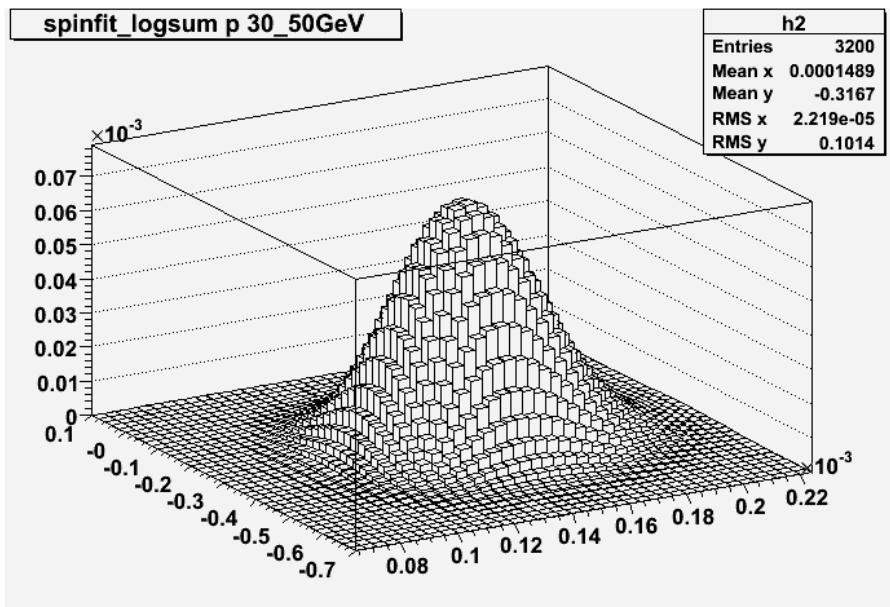
$$\sigma^{++} \approx (1 + AP_B)(1 + AP_Y)\sigma$$

$$\sigma^{+-} \approx (1 + AP_B)(1 - AP_Y)\sigma$$

$$\sigma^{-+} \approx (1 - AP_B)(1 + AP_Y)\sigma$$

$$\sigma^{--} \approx (1 - AP_B)(1 - AP_Y)\sigma$$

- Use likelihood function to find best value of raw asymmetry  $\epsilon$

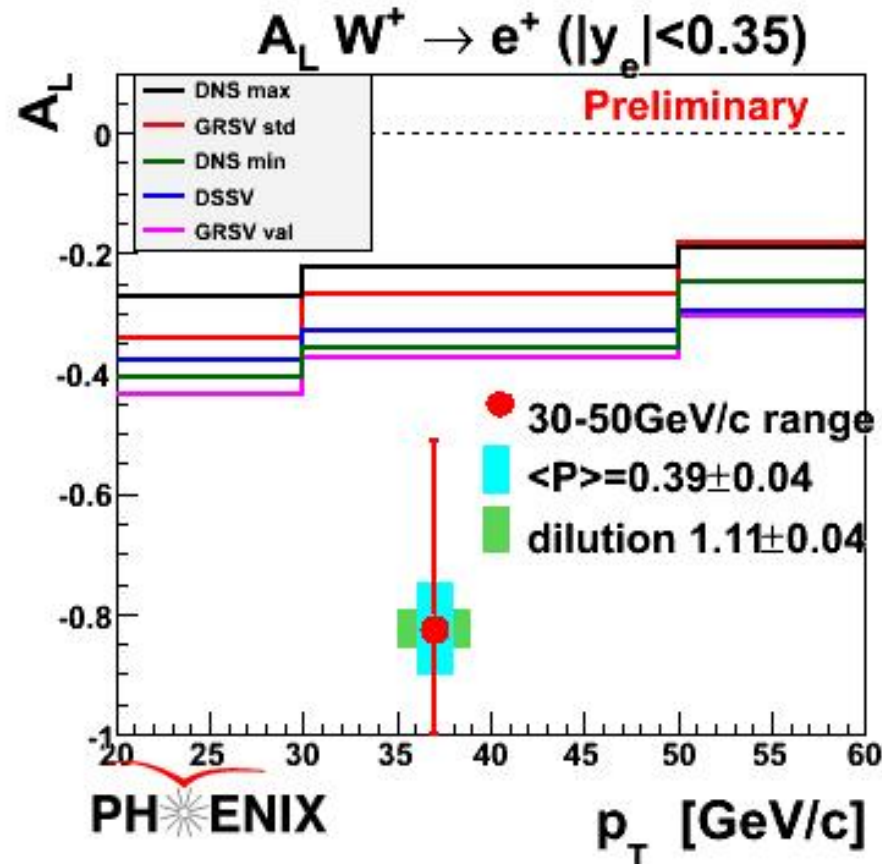


Likelihood scan of  $(\epsilon, \sigma)$  for  $30 < p_T < 50$  GeV for  $e^+$       Projection of  $(\epsilon, \sigma)$  onto  $\epsilon$  axis for  $30 < p_T < 50$  GeV for  $e^+$

# Parity-Violating Single Spin Asymmetry $A_L(\vec{p}p \rightarrow W^+ \rightarrow e^+)$

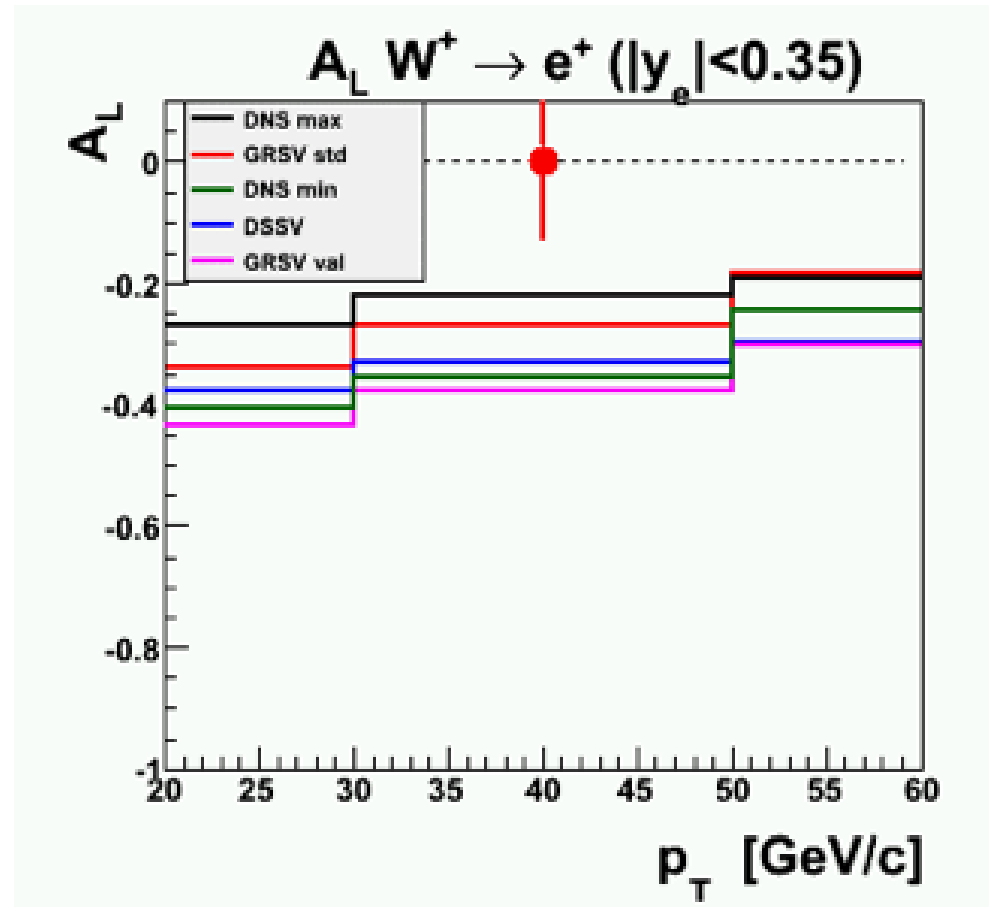
- Preliminary result, using  $P_B = 0.38 \pm 0.04$  and  $P_Y = 0.40 \pm 0.04$  ( $\delta P/P = 9.2\%$ )
- Raw asymmetry in background region (12-20 GeV/c) consistent with 0 :  $\epsilon_{\text{raw}}^{\text{Bkgd}} = 0.035 \pm 0.047$
- Raw asymmetry in signal region (30-50 GeV/c) inconsistent with 0 :  $\epsilon_{\text{raw}}^{\text{Signal}} = -0.29 \pm 0.11$
- $A_L = \frac{1}{P} \times \epsilon_{\text{raw}} \times D$ , correct for dilution of  $A_L$  by  $Z$  and QCD background ( $D = 1.11 \pm 0.04$ )

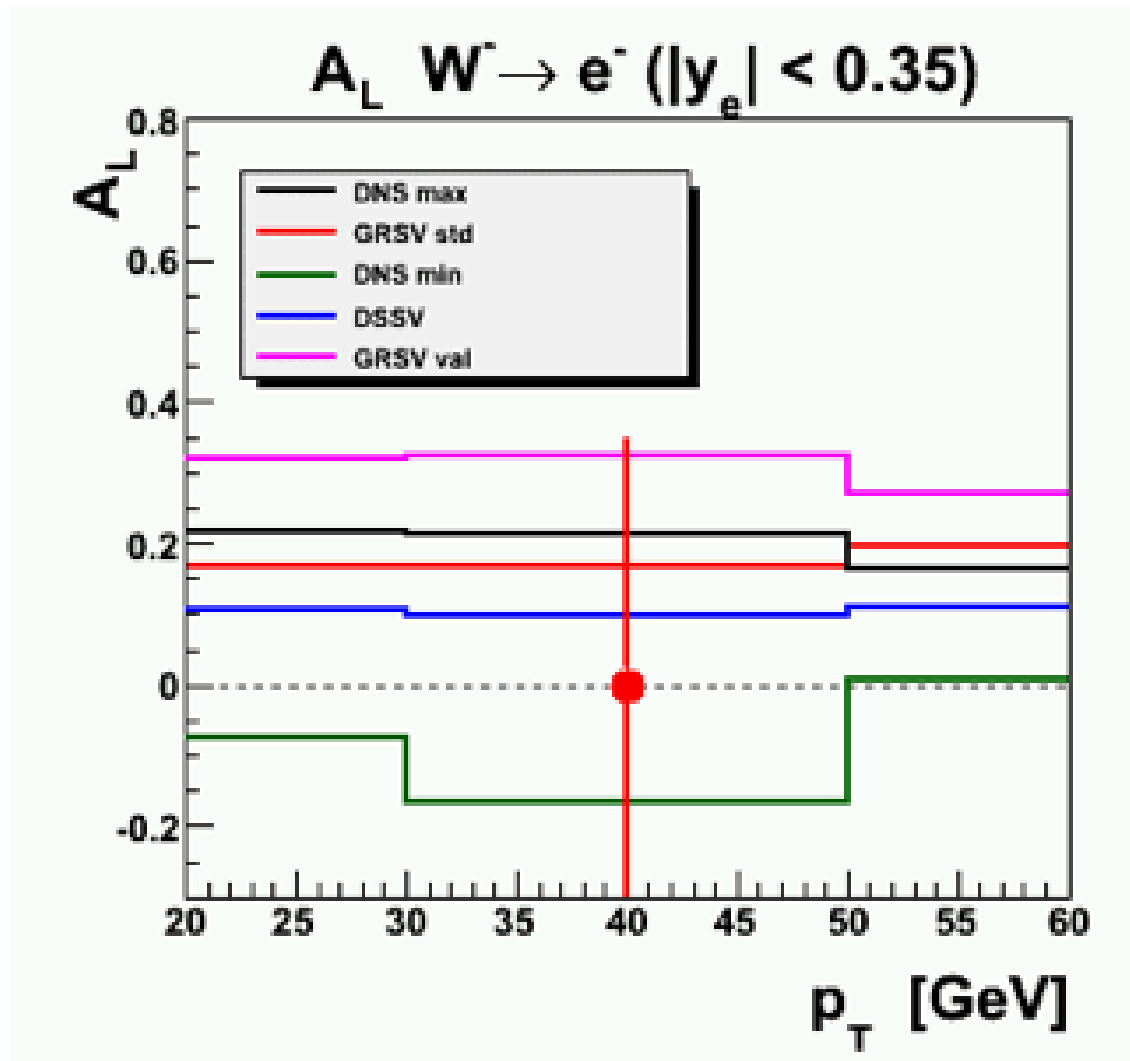
$$A_L(\vec{p}p \rightarrow W^+ \rightarrow e^+) = -0.83 \pm 0.31$$





- Expectation is for  $\int \mathcal{L} dt = 50 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  (no vertex cut,  $\approx 25 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  after cut),  $P = 50\%$
  - Major upgrade of muon arms for  $pp \rightarrow W \rightarrow \mu + \nu_\mu$  in forward region (See Yoshi Fukao's talk tomorrow)
  - Some changes to central arm during shutdown : HBD removed, Si VTX installed (!), maintenance on DC and PC
- 
- Increased rate of conversions expected,  $\approx 3$  (but can eliminate many with cuts)
  - Acceptance partially reduced for  $|z| > 20$  cm by VTX components
  - Expect improvements in efficiency of isolation cut
  - DC and PC maintenance should lead to increased detector active area
- ⇒ Factor 2 reduction in  $\delta A_L$  over Run 9





- $A_L(\vec{p}p \rightarrow W^- \rightarrow e^-)$  challenging measurement
- Will require 300+  $\text{pb}^{-1}$  and 70% polarization if we can get it, and optimal detector performance

- Developed analysis techniques to isolate  $W \rightarrow e$  signal above backgrounds
- Clear evidence for  $W^\pm \rightarrow e^\pm$  at  $|\eta| < 0.35$  in PHENIX central arms
- Preliminary determination of single-spin parity-violating asymmetry :  
 $A_L^W(\vec{p}p \rightarrow W^+ \rightarrow e^+) = -0.83 \pm 0.31$
- Analysis underway for cross-section estimates, final  $A_L^{W^\pm}$  determinations
- Upgrades will help refine analysis, add acceptance and new physics channels :
  - Si Barrel vertex detectors in PHENIX central arms
  - Muon arms : RPCs + muon trigger upgrade :  $W \rightarrow \mu$  signal  $1.2 < |\eta_\mu| < 2.2$
- C-AD getting closer to design luminosity at  $\sqrt{500}$  GeV,  $\approx 40\%$  polarization
- Will need  $300+$   $\text{pb}^{-1}$  integrated luminosity,  $60\%$  polarization to meet goals of program